

NOTES ON WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

North Atlantic Ocean.—Boston, November 22.—An iceberg in the steamship track east of Newfoundland was reported in a wireless dispatch to-day. The appearance of ice in mid-Atlantic at this season is unusual * * *.—*New York Evening Post*, November 22, 1920.

British Isles.—During the greater part of November the British Isles lay on the western edge of a continental anticyclone, and under these conditions the month for the most part was a fine one. During the first week, however, and from the 20th to the 24th, sharp frosts occurred at many of the inland stations. The minimum temperatures recorded during the second of these cold spells were lower than any recorded this season. * * * The general values [of the rainfall expressed as a percentage of the normal] * * * were England and Wales, 49; Scotland, 106; Ireland, 110 * * *.—*Meteorological Magazine*, November, 1920, pages 258-259.

France.—Paris, November 8, 1920.—There was a "rain of blood" upon Monte Carlo and Mentone on Saturday night. The downpour began about 6 p. m., accompanied by a strong southeast wind, and when it

ended an hour and a half later the roofs, roads, gardens, and luxuriant shrubs of the Riviera were covered with sticky crimson.

The scientific explanation is that the rain clouds had been saturated with red sand from the Sahara Desert * * *.—*The New York Times*, November 9, 1920.

Morocco.—Tangier, November 29.—Many persons lost their lives in a waterspout which yesterday laid waste some sections of this city. A number of houses collapsed during the storm which raged with unprecedented violence.—*Washington Star*, November 30, 1920.

Argentina.—Buenos Aires, November 13.—Four persons lost their lives and severe property damage, including shipping losses, was suffered in this city as a result of a cloudburst, accompanied by a high wind this morning. Many streets and buildings were temporarily flooded.—*Washington Post*, November 15, 1920.

New Zealand.—Wellington, November 1.—There have been heavy floods in the Manawatu district and miles of country are under water.—*Samoa Times*, November 6, 1920.

DETAILS OF THE WEATHER OF THE UNITED STATES.

CYCLONES AND ANTICYCLONES.

By W. P. DAY, Observer.

Cyclones.—The number of low pressure areas was below the normal, due to the failure of the southward extension of the Aleutian low to deeply infect the continent.

Anticyclones.—The number of highs was much above the normal, the excess being accumulated by frequent invasions from the Pacific and the region of Hudson Bay.

Tables showing the relative number of highs and lows by types follow:

November, 1920.

Lows.	Al- berta.	North Pa- cific.	South Pa- cific.	Northern Rocky Moun- tain.	Colo- rado.	Tex- as.	East Gulf.	South At- lantic.	Central.	Total.
November, 1920....	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	10.0
Average number, 1892-1912.....	4.0	2.3	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.0	11.6

Highs.	North Pacific.	South Pacific.	Alber- ta.	Plateau and Rocky Moun- tain region.	Hudson Bay.	Total.
November, 1920.....	2.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	13.0
Average number, 1892-1912....	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.2	8.2

THE WEATHER ELEMENTS.

By P. C. DAY, Climatologist and Chief of Division.

[Weather Bureau, Washington, Jan. 3, 1921.]

PRESSURE AND WINDS.

For the month as a whole, pressure was above normal in all parts of the United States and Canada, save over a small area along the Pacific coast from northern California to southern Washington. The pressure was

particularly high over the Great Plains region on the 11th and 12th, and in southern and eastern districts on the following few days.

The important storms of the month were confined to the districts east of the Mississippi during the first half, but during the latter half important storms were reported from both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

An extensive storm area that covered the Middle West at the beginning of the month and moved to the lower St. Lawrence Valley by the 3d, was attended by general, and frequently heavy, rains over all districts from the Great Plains eastward.

On the 9th and 10th a severe storm moved from the Great Lakes to the New England States attended by high winds and rain or snow over all northern districts from the Rocky Mountains eastward.

A third severe storm developed over the Gulf States about the middle of the month and moved northward along the coast during the 16th and 17th. High winds and heavy rains prevailed over the coast districts, while farther inland, particularly over the southern Appalachian Mountain districts, rain changed to heavy sleet and farther north, in the upper Ohio and lower Lake regions, high winds and unusually heavy snows greatly delayed traffic.

About this time the first important storm of the month approached the north Pacific coast, and precipitation continued for several days in the far Northwest.

On the morning of the 20th a storm of moderate intensity had developed in the upper Mississippi Valley and during the 22d and 23d moved eastward to the middle Atlantic coast, attended by heavy rains, and local thunderstorms in portions of the Ohio Valley, and by heavy rains along the north Atlantic coast.

On the 25th another severe storm entered the far northwestern States and high winds and general precipitation prevailed for several days along the Pacific coast from northern California to Washington.

On the 27th and 28th a moderately low pressure area moved from the middle Gulf States northeastward to the Atlantic coast, attended by heavy rains, particularly in the Gulf States.